# 

therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 1 Bowling green.

# Steamboats and Railroads.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior steamer METROPOLIS. Capt. Brown, leaves. New York every TUESDAY THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.; and the BAY STATE. Capt. Jeweit leaves New York every MONDAY. WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 4 o'clock P. M.; from Pier No. 3 N. R. near the Buttery; both touching at Newport each way.

Hereafter to rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for.

cent until the same shall have been paid for.
Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch
by un Express Freight Train.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-TON for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inland route without delay change of ears or bargage.

The steamers FLV MOUTH ROCK Capt. Joel Stone, and C. VANDERBILT. Cap. W. H. Fraze, is consection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railreads, leaving New York daily, Sundars excepted, from Pier No. 2, North River, first wharf above Battery-place, at 4 o'clock p.m., and Stonington at 8:56 p.m., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:50 p.m., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:50 p.m.

The C. VANDERBILT from New York Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday, and Samrday.

day and Friday. From Stonlagton, awayork Toesday, Thurs-Saturday.

The FLYMOUTH ROCK from New York Toesday, Thurs-the FLYMOUTH ROCK from New York Toesday, Wednesday, day, and Saturday. From Stonlagton, Monday, Wednesday, day, and Saturday. From Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Passengers proceed from Stonington per Radroad to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Prain, several hours in advance of these by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on hond the steamer, enjoy a night's rest undisturbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the 5:45 am train, connecting at Providence with the lit am train for Boston.

A Baggar Master accompanies the steamer and train through

A Baggage Master accompanies the steamer and train through For parange, herths, state-rooms or freight, spply at Pier No. 2 North River, or at the office No. 16 Battery-place.

NEW YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD— CHANGE OF TIME.
Commencing January 7, 1857.
Three Daily Trains to Albany, Sundays Excepted.
Fare 4-15 of from New York to Albany.
Leave New York as follows from Station corner of Waite and

Gentre Rev. 1078. he follows from Station corner of White and Gentre sta:

Centre sta:

Centre sta:

Centre sta:

Centre sta:

Billo a.m.—EXPRESS TRAIN for Albany, connecting with the Central Raffreed and Northern Trains.

Sillo a.m.—MALL TRAIN, running directly through without classes of care, and connecting at Chatham Pour Corners with the Western Trains for Pitsfield, North Adams, and other stations. Sons.
4:60 p. m.—EXPRESS, running directly through without obtage of cars, and connecting with Central Trains, at 11 p. m. for the West.

For the West.

Returning, Leave Albany:

S:15 a. m.—MAIL THAIN for New York direct.

16:45 a. m.—EXPRESS, without change of cars.

5:60 p. m.—EXPRESS, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained and Bagazar checked at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-at, and 4th-av. New York.

W.M. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY. Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lucka-wanna and Western Railroad to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lenigh Valley Railroad to

and West, and at Easter Manch Churk.

March Churk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—
Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier
No. 2 North River, at 7,30 a. m. and 3:10 p. m.; for Sommerville at 7:50 ard 11:00 a. m. and 3:10 and 4:30 p. m.

The above trains object at Elizabeth with trains on the
New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of
Courtlandt-at. at 7:30 and 11 a. m. and 3:20 and 4 p. m.

JOHN O. STERNS, Sap't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,—On

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RALLROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1185, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duanest, as follows, viz.: BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6:30 a.m., for Bunkirk. DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at 6:30 a.m., for Dunkirk. MAIL, at 8:15 a.m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego and proceed the next morning.
CHICAGO EXPIESS, at 12 m., for Dunkirk.
ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., via Suffern's, for Flewmont and intermediate stations.
NEW EURGH EXFRESS, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Otlaville and intermediate stations.

His and knier mediate stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 4:50 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

EMIGRANT at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and interme

EMIGHANT at 5 p. m., for Dinaris and Bulano and interactions.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS

EXCEPTED.

These Express Trains connect at Eimirs with the Eimirs,
Cananciaigus and Niagars Fails Raffrond, for Niagars Fails; at
Emphanton with the Syracuse and Bunchautton Railroad, for
Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning, and New-York
Ealiroad, for Rechester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackswents and Western Railroad for Seranton; at Buffalo and
Eunkith with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinmati, Toledo, Detroit, Cibicago &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in connection with the Burland Corning and New Y. k, and New-York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

to Rechester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior com-fert afforded by the wide outs, renders it by fir the most desira-ble between the above-named cities.

Tickets can be precured at the New-York and Eric Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Duane-st., and No. 193 Broadway; also in Leney City.

Picket Office, for of Pusas, party of the American States of City.

Bagrage checked through, Streights will be transported between New York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard therein can be obtained by caining on the General Freight Agent of the New York and Eric Railroad, Eric Buildings, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Age t, No. 185 Broadway.

No. trains on the Buffalo, Carning and New York Railroad on Sanday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

New-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA—DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York Sand II a m and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare, \$3: 12 m. \$2:25; scoping at all way stations. II and \$4 po to Kensington. Turough Tickets sold for Cincinnati (\$47 and \$415.50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington. Norfolk &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 a m. and 6 p. m.

W. W. ODDRUFF, Assistant Sup't.

No Baggage will be received for any Train unless delivered.

No Baggage will be received for any Train unless del and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COM-

PANY'S EXPRESS—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway N. Y.—The New York and Eric Railroad Company are mew prepared to do a regular Express business.

D. C. McCallum, General Superintendent. PENNSYLVANIA KAILROAD.-THREE

DENNSTLYANIA KAILKOAD.—IFIKES
DALLY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.—The MORNING MAIL
TRAIN SETHISBURGH.—The MORNING MAIL
RAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7a.m. The FAST LINE
bases Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN
leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12:30 m., and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m.

leaves Philadelphis for Pittsburgh at 14 p. m., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphis at 9:20 p. m. The above lines connect as Pittsburgh with the railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Galens, and Chicaso, Himota Prankfort, Lexington, and Louisville, Ry., Terre Hante, Medison, La Fayette, and Indianapolis Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Bpringsfeld, Bellefoutsine, Sandway, Toledo, Cirveiand, Columbus, Zanesville, Massilon, and Wooster, Ohio, also with the great packet boat from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city.

Researcers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and counfortable route between the East and West.

Through the lets can be had at either of the above-mentioned places in the West, or of

J. H. BUTTS, Agent, New-Jersey Raliroad Co., foot of J. H. BUTTS, Agent, New-Jersey Raliroad Co., foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York, J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvanis Raliroad Co., No. 2 Aster House, Broadway, New-York, THOMAS MOORE, Agent, oor. 11th and Market-sta., Rese-York, Jan., 1856. Philadelphia

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, consecting the Atlantic cities with Western North-western and South-western States, by a conscious Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pitthourgh with dudy line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, theapest and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West. reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West. RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH:

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH:
First Class.—Boots, Shows, Hats and Cape,
Books, Dry Goode (in boases sales and trunks),
Drugs (in boxes and bales). Feathers, Furs, &c...
SECOND CLASS.—Do nestic Sheeting, Shirting and
Ticking in original beles), Drugs (in easis), Hardware Leather (in rulls or boxes). Wool and Sheep
Felts, Eastward, &c...
First Class.—Abvits, Steel, Chains (in casks),
Heury, Bacon and Pork, Salved (locae or in macks),
Tobucco, manufactured (except Cigars or cut, &c.)
FOUNTH CLASS.—Collee, Fibri, Bacon, Beef and
Fork (in casks or boxes, Fastward), Lard and
Lard (hi, Nails, Sold Ash, German Clay, Tar,
Fitch, Rusin, &c.
Places.—81 49 bhl, until further notice.
Cotton.—82 49 bale, not exceeding 500 fb weight, until further
notice.

Good College (College Class)

COTTON—8.2 4 baie, not exceeding 500 fb weight, until further notice.

In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Railroad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Rood at Philadelphia or Pittaburgh, will be forwarded without detention.

Faricart Agents—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphia, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis, J. S. Mitchell & Son, Evansville, Ind.; Dumesmid, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ky., B. C. Mehlrum, Madison, Ind.; Sprigman & Brown, and Irwin & Co., Chorismati, N. W. Graham & Co., Zanewille, Ghie; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kibly-st., Buston; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kibly-st., Buston; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kibly-st., Buston; Leech & Co., No. 74 Astor House, New York, No. J. Williamset, and No. 3 Battery-place, New York; E. J. Susedor, Philadelphia; Magraw & Rooms, Baltimore, Goo. C. Franciscus, Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTUN, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. J. LOMBARKT, Superintendeut, Altoma, Fa.

AND ROUTE—NEW-YORK to PROVIDENCE, &c. -On and after Dec. 1, 1806, EXFRE98 TRAINS
of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York
and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield
Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 a. m. and 3 p. m., respectively.

Chief Engineer and Superintendent H. P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD-Leave Fulton Mar-A ket, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, f and 10 a. m.; 1, 3:45 and 5 p. m. The CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passeagers with the Boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 sminotes, Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

GEEAT CENTRAL ROUTE. —
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GEEAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

And their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago,
Milwankee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points
West and South-west,
Via SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, or OSWEGO, is
at No. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Corner of Coortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.-MICHIGAN KEAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—MICHIGAN

SOUTHERN RALIROAD to CHICAGO St. Louis, Rock
Liand, St. Paul, Milwankee, and all places West and Southwest via New York and Eric, New York Central and American
Lake Shore Bairroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest quickest
and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets
and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 156
Broadway, corner of Deyest., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-From Dec. 12. 12. 1856. Trains will leave Chambers et. Station as follows:
Express, 5:20 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.; Mail, 11:15 a. m.; Emirrant,
6:45 t. m. For Poughkeepeis, 5:30 a. m., 12:20 and 5:30 p. m.
For Sing Sing, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. For Perkskill, 5:30 p. m.
The Poughkeepeis, Sing Sing and Poekskill Trains stop at Way
Stations. Fas-engers taken at Chambers, Canal Coristopher
and Sistests. Trains for New York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:25
a. m., and 4:45 p. m., and East Abany at 6:15 and 10:43 a. m.,
5:20 p. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD-Fall and Winter A Arrangement (Sundays excepted.) Trains going East Leave Brooklyn for Greenport, 10 a. m. dally, for Yaphank, 10 a. m. dally, for Parmingdale 10 a. m. dally, and on Saturdays at 3,45 p. m., for Farmingdale 10 a. m. and 3,45 p. m., for Syemet at 10 a. m. and 3,45 p. m.; for Syemet at 10 a. m. and 3,45 p. m.; for Jamaies, 10 a. m., 12 m., 3,45, 5, and 6,30 p. m.

SYRACUSE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD-Eric Rediroed.

On and after MONDAY. Oct. 29, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows. Sundays excepted:
Leave New-York from pier foot of Duanesst. at 6:30 a. m., via Buffalo. Express—connecting at Binghamton with Express Train for Syracuse.
At 4:30 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghamton with Express Train for Syracuse and Oswego.
Through Tickets may be procured at the Ticket Office of the New-York and Eric Road.

W. B. GILBERT, Sup't.

### Aledical.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, for PURIFYING ANDS SARSAL ARILLAND TO The BLOOD. This excellent Remedy speedily carries of the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it dismeters and expels from the stomach and bowles all that is irritating, until they are cleaned and restored to a sound and healthy concition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Drugaists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cores EVERY KIND of HUMOR, from the worst Scrypia down to a common Primple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humer. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two buttles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the

mouth and atomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of One to two bottles are warranted to core all humor in the Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and

blotches among the hair.

Four to aix bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running aleers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure sait rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
Directions for Russ.—adult, I table spoonful per day; Children ever eight years, dessert spoonful; Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

icrofula.

Price #1 per bottle.

KENINEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH

THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

FOR INFLAMMATION AND HUMOR OF THE EYES, this gives
nunchiate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going

ed.

or SCALD HEAD, you will cut the bair off the affected part,
y the Omtment freely, and you will see the improvement FOR SCALES of the property of the contract is well give you seen real comfort that you carnot help wishing well to the inventor.

FOR SCALES on the commence by a thin serid fluid coving through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shart time are full of yellow matter; some are on a indumed serface, some are on a indumed serface, some are on a indumed serface, some are not a indumed serface, some are not contract of the contract of th

ub it in.

For Sork Lkgs. This is a common disease, more so than is nearly supposed: the skin turns purple, covered with scales, no itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ontmeat the tiching and scales will disappear in a w days, but you must keep on with the Ointmeat until the

TO DROPSICAL PERSONS.—An experienced Physician, who has been engaged in active practice in his profession for many years, is anxious to dominanticate something of great importance (free of charse) to all afflicted with Dropsy. Address P. O BOYD, M. D. Station B. New-York)

# Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against GEORGE RUSSELL, late of the
City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAM 55
GRIDLEY, esq., No. 59 Nassauest, in the City of New-York,
on or before the six b day of July next.—Dated New-York, the
third day of December, 1856.
d31 law6mW ROBERT RUSSELL, Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all not of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RASCHE, late of the City of New York grocer, deceased, to present the same, with renekrist thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James Gridley, No. 59 Nassauct, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of July, 1856.

jyi6 lawfun W.\*

Administratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGOS LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with roughers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 167 Pearlest, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated the seventh day of October, 1886. BARTOLOME BLANCO, Statement of Stawford Stawford SALVADOR CHAPPELL, Executors.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all person having claims against JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New York, hysician, deceased, to present the same with reachers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New York, or or before the 2M day of April next. Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1356, of 5 lawfun W. FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with youthers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 56 Gausercout-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of April next - Dated New-York, the 2nd day of October, 1856.

n5 law6m.W MARGARET COOPER, Administratrix.

SUFREME COURT, COUNTY of KINGS.—
THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WARREN BEMAN and HENRY J. HARRINGSTON.—
To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is tiled in the office of the Clerk of the Courty of Kings, as the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st cay of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 Wall street in the City of Now-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this section will apply to the Court for the reluct demanded in the complaint.—Dared Now-York, Nov. 21, 1856.
63 law6wWed R. H. BOWNE, Plain iff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICOLL SANFORD, have of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vonders thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 628 anion street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the Zid day of September, 1866. s24 lawsmw LOUISA E. SANFORD, Administratrix.

# New-York Daily Tribune

SONG OF THE BORDER RUFFIAN.

Pree Society! We sicken at the name."-Alabama Paper. AMERICA the Land of Liberty?

America the Land of Liberry?

I tell you what!—I 'll put a chunk of lead
Inside your brain if you say that to me;
I'll raise your scull top for you off your head.
America's the land of Slavery now— To Slavery's cause the North we mean to win; And if what I assert you won't allow, I'll rip you open uppards to the chin.

There's some men here as I have got to shoot, There's some men here as I have got to stick, Let any on you jest my words dispute, I'll put this bowie knife into him slick.

Wherever our star-spangled banner waves,
And our proud stripes etarnity defies,
We Il buy, and sell and whip, and brand our slaves;
Object to that, and I'll black both your eyes.

Not only niggers, but them darned mean whites,

To servitude who stoops their elves to lower, Mindt-or I'll drill a peep bole through your lights. Yes, Sir ree, we'll make slaves on all the poor. Sich critters as that beggsr, tother day, That waiter-feller for his same that got What he desarved—and some on you too may.

The base, degraded, brutal wretch was shot.

Them as descends a servant's place to take, The treatment of a servant must expect; If any man has a remark to make, This here is loaded, let him recollect. I'd make all airth slave soil. You disagree Mind, I was never known to miss my aim, I levee the lard of slaves, but as to free

## KANSAS.

Society, I sickers at the name.

From Our Special Correspondent LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 27, 1856. The weather, which has been severely cold for a week or two, has modified slightly, and from being intensely cold it has become mildly muddy. Last night and this morning it has drizzled, and the ice on the Kaw exhibits symptoms of rottenness and disruption. Christmas was celebra'ed in Lawrence, I believe, with proper respect and sufficient burning of gunpowder. Beside the meeting to in-stitute a University, there was a display of the volunteer military force—that is, the military com pany in Lawrence; for the Free State volunteer force, at the present writing, is in about as "unor-ganized a condition" as Gov. Shannon report-d the Territorial militia to be about a year ago. Should we have more wars and rumors of wars, there would require to be a fresh organization and a new

coinage of military dignities. But the most interesting event of the "Christmas holidays" was a party given to the convicted Free-State prisoners at Lecompton. These twenty-one sufferers in the Kansas cause are beginning to have a better time of it now that they are constant. vic'ed. As an instance of this, we have the rather unprecedented occurrence of convicts invited to and attending parties. This opens up a new feature in criminal jurisprudence, and certainly was never contemplated by the bogus Legislature. If this is to be regarded as precedent, and there is to be any guaranty of its continuance, there will be fun in felony in Kansas. From being treated with almost unheard-of brutality to being permitted thus to enjoy themselves on parole of honor, is certainly a very striking change; and they who suffered even while there was no writ nor indictment against them, and who realize the benefits of a kind and considerate policy, after having been declared guilty of the most beinous crimes, can speculate on the changing disposition of the powers that be, and the funny inconsistencies of Kansas justice. Mr. Hampton, keeper of the convicts accompanied them to Lawrence, but that of course, was merely a form. The convicts were generally in good spirits. They had hopes in promises made to them through Mr. Hampton (who is a strong Geary man) that they would soon be released. This person has told them to have implicit confidence in the Governor, and all would soon be right.

While we cannot but rejoice at the considerate while we cannot but rejoice at the considerace and humane treatment now received by these Free-State men, neither can we blind ourselves to the inconsistent policy of which they have been the victims. If they were ready the convicts the law of the Territory at present recognizes them as being, the interference of the Executive in their fa-For the Piles and Inflammation, you will use it freely; it will give immediate relief. This Obniment agrees with every firsh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease fiesh is heirto.

Price You can be provided by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Rothury, Mass.

For sale by every Droggist in the United States and British Provinces. and made it a plaything, and has even proposed to sway the Legislature to a policy directly hostile to that from which they derived their usurped autherity. Gov. Geary will learn, I am inclined to think, in some two weeks, that neither his author-

think, in some two weeks, that heither his authority, nor that of the Executive, even if it was to back him in the effort, could have the slightest effect on the begus Legislature.

Unluckily, all of the Free-State prisoners are not at Lecompton, and those who are not do not fare so well. It would be in bad taste to be splenetic at the Governor's good treatment of these prisoners. I think it is the first sincere indication'of a change of radice. It will not do to regard it is the conof policy. It will not do to regard it as the con-tinuation of a fixed policy. Gov. Geary had these men arrested by the dragoons at his own instance. Under his own authority he held them until writs and indictments could be fabricated against them. He turned them over to the tender mercies of Ti-tus's militia, and permitted them to be dragged through all the violent irregularities of Lecompte's Court, and at none of these judicial eccentricities did he interfere. The First District Court of the United States for Kausas has been made to cut a very sorry figure. First to be set to work on prisoners provided by the Executive, permitted to convict them with all the selementy of judicial forms, and then to have all its labors set at naught

by Executive interference.

The prisoners in question are worthy of the Governor's interference in their behoof. Should he, according to promise, get them set at liberty, it would be an act more of justice than of magnanimity, for they were as worthy of his considera-tion the day he caused them to be arrested as they

can be to-day. As a striking offset to this, I have to record a new and startling feature in Kansas affairs. In my last I mentioned the conviction of a Pro-Slavery man named Cushing, for murdering another Pro-Slavery man. He has been sentenced for twenty years in the Penitentiary, or in lieu of it, the chain gang. In pursuance of his sentence he actually wears the chain and ball," which has been affixed to his person. Thus, under the present dispensation, be ins this exercise of ignominy, and its victim being

a Pro-Slavery man is prophetic

The Pro-Slavery men of the Territory can have
little sympathy in the case of Cushing, but affairs
are reaching a significant point which they are too
shrewd not to observe. Gov. Geary has almost committed the unpardonable sin with them. It is clearly evident that something must be done or they will lose ground. The mutterings of the Pro-Slavery thunder are not loud, but deep, and will

paces off he swung round his rifle in an easy way which placed it more convenient for usa. Such demonstrations not being strictly "according to Gunter," I unbuttoned my coat and placed my hand on the hilt of my revolver. I was not required to do nore. He rode within two rods of me, which it was necessary that he should do in order to see my face, and to show me that, heside his rifle, he had a bowie-knife and pistols. I bowed, when, without returning my salute, he wheeled and trotted

Stopping for a few minutes at the house of an intelligent Indian not far off, I learned that this and another fellow had been prowling about for a day or so, under pretense of hunting runaway negroes. They had inquired particularly after the Cherokee runaway, half Indian, half negro, whose adventures I narrated in a recent letter, and who, it appears, had been over there a few days ago. They appear to have obtained track of him, and no doubt expect to make a speculation on his capture and sale. He is a desperate fellow, however, and armed, and they had better take care. Being a pedestrian and late, my attentive friend with the rifle no doubt thought I was the man he was in search of, until near enough to see my face.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY. By the Rev. James
Balmes. Translated from the Spanish by Henry T.
Brownson, M. A. 2 vols. 12mo. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

The author of this work was one of the most eminent philosophical writers in the modern Catholic Church. Born in Catalonia in the year 1810, he enjoyed the most ample opportunities for a thorough early education which were at that time accessible in Spain. His thirst for learning, which became more insense as he grew older, was a passion with him from boyhood.

At the age of twenty-two he had mastered the contents of an extraordinary number of volumes, had learned the French language, and had attained even a greater proficiency in the Latin than in his native tongue. His acquisitions in theology and philosophy were on a propertional scale. He soon commented his career as an author, devoting himself mainly to historical and political subjects. During the agitations which made his country the prey of civil strife, he pursued a moderate and conciliatory course, and was regarded as the champion of the policy which aimed at "the reconciliation of the past and the future, of authority and liberty, of monarchy and representative government," But his public labors were destined to be of comparatively short duration. It was scarcely eight years from the time of his first appearance as a writer, when he was cut off in the flower of his age. He died in 1849, leaving behind him a reputation for genius, learning and philosophic depth, in which he has few equals among living Catholic authors. The work, now presented for the first time in an

English dress, by Mr. H. T. Brownson, is regarded as the master-piece of the author, and has been prononneed by one of the most learned authorities on the subject, "the greatest work, taken as a whole, that has been published on the foundations of philosophy in the nineteenth century. It is devoted to the investigation of the conditions of knowledge and the origin and validity of the primary intuitions and ideas of the human mind. Starting from the intuition of extension and the idea of being, it deduces all objective sensibility from the former, and the pure intellectual order in what relates to indeterminate ideas from the latter. Thus from the idea of being, proceed the ideas of identity, unity, number, duration, the finite and infinite, the necessary and contingent, substance and accident, cause and effect, and other categories of a similar character. In the subjective order, the author fallows Cousin in the division of the facts of consciousness into sensibility (including sentiment as well as sensation), intelligence, and will. Extension, considered in its pure ideal character, thus forms the basis of geometry, and in relation with human sensibility, gives rise to the natural sciences, which have the corporeal universe for their object. Intelligence produces the sciences of ideology and psy-chology, and the will gives birth to the moral sciences. In the course of his inquiries, Balmes submits the theories of Locke, Condillac, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Spineza to a rigid critical analysis, and suggests views of great interest to the student of philoof hical speculations. The work is introduced with an elaborate essay by the father of the translator, Dr. O. A. Brownson, who remarks that "it is admirably adapted to the present state of the English and American mind, and admirably fitted to prepare the way for the laboration of a positive philosophy worthy of the name. We had nothing in the English to compare with r, and it is far better adapted to the English and American genius than the misty speculations we are im; orting and attempting to naturalize from Germany." Without assenting to the justice of this comparative estimate, we believe that the work of Balines may serve a valuable purpose in supplying the defects of the German writers aliused to, and in furnishing critical suggestions in regard to their statements, which, in the absence of a complete and definite system, may prove an aid and not a hinderance in the pursuit of truth. Balmes exhibits an uncommonly fair mind in the discurrien of the opinions which he controverts. He never n irrepresents the doctrines of his opponents, aithough he deduces conclusions from their premises of which they would disclaim the legitimacy He shows a rare talent for analysis, an exemplary patience in seeking for the first elements of the facts of consciousness, and an imperturbable good temper in discussing the errors which he attempts to correct. Athough a devoted adherent of the Catholic Church, the point of view from which he regards the subjects of his treatise is above the place of theological differences. He mey, accordingly, be consulted with satisfaction by the general student of philosophy, and the appearance of his work in an English tran lation must be deemed a significant event in

the philosophical literature of our country. We have not had an opportunity of examining the original work, but we can scarcely hesitate to rely upon the intriusic character of the translation for its fidelity both to the spirit and the lan uage of the writer. It shows a great familiarity with the nomenclature of medern philosophy, a nice sense of the force of discriminating terms, and is clothed in a masculine and

POEMS. By ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS. Illustrated by Amer-san Artists. 8vo., pp. 420. D Appleton & Co. The contents of this volume, although comprising

several new pieces from the productive pen of the authoress, bear no traces of affinity with any of the popular schools of recent English poetry. She gives n sign of the idolatrous devotion to Shelley, or Kests, or Tennyson, or Browning, which furnishes inspiration to such a host of imitators. Her taste has been formed by the study of earlier models, among whom Byron, Scott, and Pryant hold a conspicuous place. Hence she attempts no displays of spasmodic strength. Her tyle is often impassioned and intense, but rarely passes over the bounds of natural and refined feeling. She possesses a singular facility of versification, and is sometimes tempted to sacrifice vigor to smoothness. She is a ways more addicted to description than to refiretion, although her favorite themes are drawn from the world of emotion rather than from external nature. The my steries of the inner life, as revealed in the uni-CUPREME COURT—COUNTY of NEWJORN—AMBRORE W. THOMPSON, maintiff, separate

March 1808 (Separate of a justiment of this to be holden on the 1913 of next month.

Several fellows have been prowling about over in the location of the property of the follows have been prowling about over in the location of versal experience of humanity, are the topics on which

ence from the fatal taint of monotony. Profound as are the general sympathics with every exercise of human passion, we delight in the description of scenes and actions in which our own inner history is reproduced, rather than of the emotions which gave the first impulse to its development. With these drawbacks to the success of the present volume, it is entitled to commendation for its frequent vigor of delinestion, its finish and propriety of diction, and its depth and earnestness of feeling. The narrative portions are drawn in vivid colors, but without affected or superfluone intensity. In the "Sonnets from the Italian." there are certain strains which might suggest to the reader in a mood for comparison a shadowy resemblance to Mrs. Browning's "Portuguese Sonnets," but, we think, they were originally published before the appearance of those remarkable poems. Mrs. Lewis has enjoyed the aid of several eminent American artists in the illustration of this edition of her collective writings. It is richly embellished with engravings from designs by Huntington, Darley, Richards, Brown, Chappel and others, and a portrait of the authoress by

The American Church Monthly is the title of a new Episecpal journal under the editorial management and control of the Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, with the regnlar contributions of Hugh Daver Evans, LL.D., the former editor of The True Catholic, which paper " has been bought in and taken as the bottom" of the new enterprise. Mr. Hudson makes his bow to the public in a characteristic and singularly racy address chalking out the plan of his future proceedings, and most explicitly advising the public of what they may expect in doctrine and purpose from the young adventurer. He goes for the whole Church, with its present freedem and variety of membership-the issues which of late years have been so hotly disputed between the two main parties of the Church will not make a prominent feature in his pages-grave questions of interest to all American Christians of whatsoever sect or name, he thinks, may be discussed "without ripping or thorning each other's sides "-in regard to our civil and religious institutions, the journal "will aim to be, and thinks it krows how to be, at once truly progressive and truly corservative"-and in general, it will attempt to devote 'the bilarities of thought' to worthy ends, allowing grave things and things juicy, hard thinkings and thinkings not hard, the collivening of wit and humor, and all the proper stimulants and exhilarants of the mind to chase each other through its pages." The contents of this number are mostly of a substantial char-geter, including articles on "Ecclesiastical Polity," Polygamy," and "Inspiration," beside the usual editerial roticer. As far as the influence of Mr. Hudson shall be visible in the pages of this journal, it will be safe to predict that they will be original and spicy, marked by bold thought and vehement expression, semetimes bitter, but never insipid; genial gay, and ecclesiastical at once. We should like to inquire, by the by, of such a devotee of the "wells of English undefiled" as the learned Editor, whether he finds the phrase "in this connection" among his favorite Elizabethan writers, or whether it is to be ascribed to his Yankee partialities. (Published by E. P. Allen )

Among the charming gift-books of the season, the pocket edition of Longrellow's Poems, complete in wo volumes, published by Ticknor & Fields, will not be overlocked by the purchaser who knows how to distinguish sterling gold from tinsel. It contains all the poetical productions of our sweet American singer, from Voices of the Night" to "Hiawatha"-it is embellished with an excellent engraving of his portrait by Lawrence-and in typographical execution is of a character that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who buy books for the sake of reading them. Without extravagant ornamentation, it is issued in a style of simple elegance, on good substantial paper and clear type. It torms a suitable companion to the recent edition of Tennyson, with which it is uniform, and the three volumes together make a valuable little library of choice poetry.

The School-Fellow (Vol. 8. Dix & Edwards). The great success of this juvenile periodical is a proof that the best writers in other departments may well devote their peas to the production of literature for the young. Some of the most poetical of our poets and the most genial of our prose writers have contributed to the work during the past year, and given it a permanent value by their characteristic and happy efforts. With the rich variety that is found in its pages, they bear the prevailing stamp of vivacity, descriptive beauty and force, sympathy with all "budding promises," and a pure and refined spirit of morality. The illustrations of the volume are appropriate and in good taste, as well as often highly amusing. We are sure that we shall receive the thanks of both old and young in every family which forms a more intimate ac ance with "The School-Fellow" from our hearty com-

Woodworth's Youths' Cabinet (Vols. 1 and 2. New Series. D. Austin Woodworth). An interesting feature of this favorite periodical for the last twelvemonth is the editor's account of passages in his European travels, which furnish materials for several articles. The same source is to be drawn on during the current year, as we infer from an agreeable description of Visit to Versailles" in the January number. Beside the numerous contributions of the editor himself, who is almost proverbial for his tact and ingenuity as a writer for the young, the "Cabinet" is enriched with an attractive miscellany from various pens, including a wide cerrespondence from juvenile "sympathizers in every part of the country. The arrangements anneurced in the prospectus promise a good volume for

The Phrenolegical Journal and the Water Cure Journal (Fowler & Wells,) commence the year with undiminished zeal in the cause of physiological and medical reform. In a shape well adapted for popular reading, they present to the public the latest resu to of the specialties to which they are devoted, together with a great variety of practical suggestions, curious facts, and frank discussions on the economy of society and the cultivation of the individual. The principles of temperance and of obedience to natural laws which they inculcate, cannot be too argently pressed upon the attention of the public, and the manner in which these journals engage in the work, is suited to make a favorable impression both on the head and heart of the

Robert Merry's Museum, judging from the volume of 1856, just completed, well sustains its popular reputation as an attractive periodical for young people. Its pages present a great variety of matter which appears to have been prepared with diligence and good judgment. (J. N. Stearns & Co.)

The admirable library edition of The British Essayste, published by Little, Brown & Co., has reached he thirty-first volume, comprising in its recent issues 'The Idler," "The Mirror," "The Lounger," and The Connoisseur." It is sold in this city by Ivison & Phinney.

GOVERNOR KING'S HOME .- The Long Island

SUCCESS OF THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1856.

A circular is about being issued from the United States Patent Office by Commissioner Mason, under the special direction of D. J. Browne, esq., which will be sent to the different State Agricultural So-cieties in the United States, accompanied by a parcel of the Chinese sugar-cane seed, raised under the supervision of the above-named effice, sufficient to cultivate sixteen acres, with the view of extending the culture of this plant in the several States. I have been kindly favored with an advance copy of the circular referred to for publication in THE TRIBUNE. It is a subject of the highest importance to the people of the United States, especially those of the Northern portion of the Union, and for this reason I make no apology for quoting largely.

The Commissioner says:

'If consistent with the regulations of your Seciety, you will oblige me by putting it into such hands for cultivation as wid be likely to keep the seed pure and unmixed with broom-corn. Guinea corn, or other plants that would be liable to mix or hybrilize, and return one half of the product to your Society, for subsequent cistribute n. I think it would be proper to obtain a written obligation from each of the parties thus receivable. ing the seeds.

This new plant seems to be destined to take an lin-

written obligation from each of the parties and receiving the seeds.

This new plant seems to be destined to take an important position among our economical products. Its seeds were sent some six years ago from the North of China, by M. de Morstigny to the Geographical Society of Paris. From a cursory examination of a small field of it, growing at Verrieres in France, in the Autumn of 1854. Mr. D. J. Browne, then on a mission from this office for collecting agricultural information and products, was led to inter that, from the peculiarity of the climate in which it was growing and its resemblance to Indian corn it would flourish in any region wherever that plant would thrive. From this source he obtained some 100 pounds of the seed, which was distributed in small packages by this Office among Members of Congress, with the view of experimenting with it in all parts of the Union, and thereby accertaining its adaptation to the soil and climate, and its economical value in the United States. In numerous instances the results proved highly satisfactory, as it attained the hight of twelve or fifteen feet as far north as St. Paul, Michecota, and matured its seeds at various points in Massachurette, New-York. Peansylvania and Illinois. The fellowing year, while in Frunce on a similar mission as above. Mr. Browne obtained several bushels of the seed of this plant, grown from that reputed to have been brought from South Africa by Mr. Leonard Wray of Lendon, and which has since proved to be identical with that obtained in 1854.

"There appears to be a doubt among many in Europe, as well as in this country, as no the true botanical name of this plant. M. Louis Vimorin, a scientific cultivator of Paris, provisionally gave it the name of Holeus seccharatus, which had previously been applied to the common broom-corn, if not to other species or at least varieties, of some altied plant. He also conjectured that it might be the Surghum sudgere (Audropegon sorghum of others), and thought that in might comprehend a variety, as wel

uice, at Cape Natal and other places, stats that, in the routh east part of Caffraria, there are at least fifteen varieties of it some of them growing to a hight of twelve aid diffeen fost, with stems as thick as those of the sugar-cane (Saccharum efficinale). M. Vilmorin also says that, in a collection of sceds sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1840, by M. d'Abadé, there were thirty kinds of sorghum, among the growth of which he recognized several plants having stems of a saccharine flavor. Others are of the opinion that the common broom-corn (Holeus seccharatus), the checolate or Guinea-corn (Sorghum enlgare), and the Chinese sugar cane (Sorghum enlgare), and the Chinese sugar cane (Sorghum accharatus), all of which contain more or less anccharite matter, belong to the same species but are variations caused by differences of soil and climate, or by a disposition to sport after the mapper of Indian corn, and other plants under cultivation. The Chinese sugar-cane differs from the others, in containing a far larger proportion of juice, and consequently is more valuable for fodder and other economical uses.

"In 1766 a plant analogous to the one in question was experimented upon at Florence, in Italy, by Pietre Arduino, for the extraction of sugar; yet it must have been of a different variety, as he describes its seeds as of a clear, brown color, while those of the Chinese sugar-cane are of a shining jet black, and in appearance identical with those of the Sorghum vulgare of the old collections.

"DESCRIPTION AND HABIT OF ITS SROWTH.

"The Chinese sugar-cane, when cultivated on ordi-

the old collections.

"DESCRIPTION AND HABIT OF ITS GROWTH.

"The Chinese sugar-one, when cultivated on ordinary land in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom-corn, grows to a hight of from eight to state en feet, white in Europe it does not attain more than half this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom or down, having leaves somewhat flexuous, falling over and greatly resembling in appearance those of Indian corn, but more elegant in its form. Where cultivated in hills, containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing eight or ter stalks each, it puts forth at its top a containing the stalks in a natural, but form observations in an experiments in our Southern States, it is conjectured that, from the vigor and fullaces of the lower part of the stalks in Autumn, by protecting them dwring the Winter, they would produce new plants the following Spring. It stands drouth far better than Indian cort, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the passicles appear, but net in its younger and more tender state. If suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened and been removed, when the season is sufficiently warm and long, new paunicles will shoot out at the topmost joints one or more to each stalk, and mature a socond crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each paanicle is at least agill.

"CULTIVATION.

"Since its introd "DESCRIPTION AND HABIT OF ITS GROWTH.

in May, in the Middle States, or still certier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a scason from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be cut before the pannicles appear which would be green and succulent. I ke young Indian corn, and the other a month or two later, at the time or before the seed is fully matured. In the extreme Northern States, where the season is too short and cool to ripen the seeds in the open air, the cul twator will necessarily have to obtain his seed from religious further south. If it were important for him to raise his own eed, he could start the plants under glass in the Spring, and remove them to the field or garden at about the period of planting Indian corn, after which they would fully mature. Two quarts of seed are found to be sufficient to plant an acre. If the soil be indifferent or poor, they may be planted in rows or drills three feet apart, with the plant from ten to twelve incres acunder; but if the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, five or more seeds to each, four or five feet apart in one direction and three or four in the other. The plants may be worked or hood twice in the course of a season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. Any suckers or superfluous shoots which may apring up should be removed. The seed should not be hervested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge or fall to the ground by the excessive weight of the heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they may remain for weeks without injury. In colecting the seed, a corvenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the pannieles, the tenu up in burches of itwenty-five, and suspend them in any secare, airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended soiely for fodder, the first crop should be cut into before the pannieles, whole would appear, and the second as soon as the seed arrives at the milt y stage. It may be tied up in burches of the dark of the product until for seven he were the pannieles, of the day does not exc in May, in the Middle States, or still certier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be eat be-

from this cane in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and other Northern States, and numerous letters

attesting its great value, have reached this city. The Boston Journal reports Antioch College, Obic of which House Mann is President, as being in a fourishing condition, and fast rising above financial of ficulties. The experiment of admitting female students is a great success. It has been found that the female students actually diminish the labor of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions.